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Alex Summers.
Mr. Mattoon's City

(orig. 1946)

ILLINOIS HISTORICAL SURVEY

MR. MATTOON'S CITY

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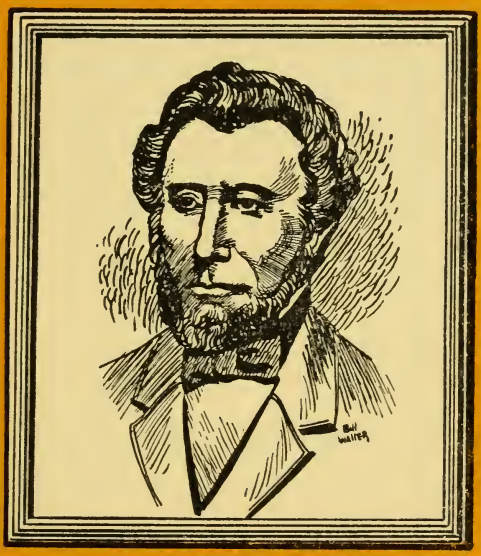


1855 - 1955

100 *Years — The Story of Mattoon*

1865 - 1955

90 *Years — The Story of Mattoon's First Permanent Bank*

(A Revised edition of *Mattoon, Origin and Growth,* Published in 1946.)

Issued by The National Bank of Mattoon — 1955.

ILLINOIS HISTORICAL SURVEY

For almost a century the majority of the people in western Coles County have banked at The National Bank of Mattoon or with its predecessors — the First National Bank and the Mattoon National Bank.

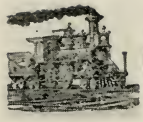
INTRODUCTION

Nine years have made their way into the stream of history since The National Bank of Mattoon dedicated remodeled banking quarters. To commemorate that occasion the bank, under the leadership of J. Stanley Weis, issued a history of Mattoon and its institutions called "*Mattoon, Origin and Growth.*"

Within the lengthening shadow cast by events since 1946, much of the older history has acquired new dimensions. For Mattoon's centennial year, the present officers headed by Martin F. Behrend have authorized a completely new edition. In keeping with the centennial spirit, the title has been changed to reflect the formative years.

The author is deeply indebted to scores of people in Mattoon who have furnished him information and pictures, and especially to Eugene C. Bauer of The National Bank of Mattoon for his sure-handed guidance of the project.

Alex Summers, 1955



HISTORY AT A GLANCE

Chronology of Important Events in HISTORY of COLES COUNTY and MATTOON

1830—Charter granted for organizing Coles County 12 years after Illinois was admitted into Union; named in honor of Gov. Edward Coles.

1831—Lincoln family settles in Coles County three miles southeast of site later chosen for city of Mattoon.

1832—Close of Black Hawk War; signal for rapid settlement by White Man.

1836-37—Passage of Internal Improvement Act leading to railroad construction.

1843—Name of "Coles Court House" changed to Charleston, county seat.

1851—Illinois Central Railroad is incorporated by Eastern capitalists.

1854—Town site of Mattoon is mapped out; plat filed October 13, 1855.

1855—Terre Haute & Alton Railroad and Illinois Central R. R. right of ways cross at Mattoon.

1856—Mattoon's first newspaper, the Weekly Independent Gazette, begins publication.

1857—By vote of 65 to 25, Mattoon votes to incorporate as village; elects board of trustees.

1858—Lincoln-Douglas debate is held at fair grounds in Charleston.

1860—Lincoln wins presidency; Lincoln electors carry Coles County by 28-vote plurality.

1861—Mattoon receives charter as city.

1861—U. S. Grant, then a Colonel, takes command of his first troops in the Civil War — the 21st regiment here in Mattoon.

1865—The First National Bank of Mattoon is established with capital of $60,-000; first successful banking institution in Mattoon.

1865—Broomcorn first grown in county; becomes important cash crop in 70's.

1866—Dole's Opera House, first real theater of Mattoon, is opened.

1866-70—Mattoon experiences greatest building boom.

1871—Northern Coal & Mining Co. given permit to mine on land then south of city (now area of Marshall Avenue and 21st St.); coal mined in 1880.

1874—The Mattoon National Bank, city's second successful banking institution, is organized.

1878—Railroad known as Peoria, Decatur & Evansville begins service.

1891—First sidewalks of concrete, then known as "artificial stone", laid on Broadway.

1897—First great street fair is held in Mattoon; first of kind in state.

1898—Cornerstone is laid for new Odd Fellows Old Folks' Home.

1899—Eastern Illinois State Teachers College opens at Charleston.

1903—Mattoon dedicates new public library; Lewis L. Lehman, president of The First National Bank, negotiates grant from Andrew Carnegie.

1906—Memorial Methodist Hospital is dedicated.

1907—Interurban wreck between Mattoon and Charleston kills 18, injures 54 — worst wreck of its type in the history of the world.

1911—The First National Bank and The Mattoon National Bank merge.

1914—Illinois Central Railroad tracks are lowered to present level.

1917—Devastating tornado strikes on May 26, 1917; 85 are killed, hundreds injured as twister strikes northern parts of city.

1940—Oil is discovered south of city — leads to development of large oil field with more than 400 wells pumping at height of activity in 1946.

1947—Citizens form unit scool system embracing area of 150 square miles.

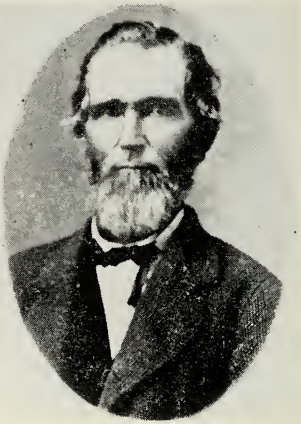
1950—Coles County dedicates new airport east of Mattoon.

After World War II — new industries join established manufacturers — names like General Electric, Young Radiator, Gar Wood, American Brass, Blaw-Knox join those known earlier — Clark Foundry, Kuehne Mfg. Co., Brown Shoe, the railroads, our broom factories.

1954—Citizens of Community Unit District No. 2 vote approval of new high school and other improvements.

PART I — Mr. Mattoon's City

A little more than 100 years ago a series of events in the Middle West led to developments which created the city of Mattoon in 1855. One of these events was the gradual taming of the wild prairies, as the Mexican War, the Gold Rush and mounting interest in railroads accelerated the westward movement of people.



Stephen Dexter Dole

The tangled prairies, which former President Monroe called "hopeless" because they could scarcely grow trees, suddenly awakened. Tough new plows dug deep and turned the rich sod, while man with his crude ingenuity drained away the surface water, controlled the insects, slashed away the deadly rattlers and the cunning moccasins, and sheltered himself against bitter winters and the terrible prairie winds.

The prairies were being conquered in the 1850's — a period which saw the whole bulging young nation grow and mature like some physical prodigy gone wild. But before 1855, "more than three-fourths of the area of Coles County was in its primitive state", one historian could write, " and nowhere on the map, or even in the mind of man, was there such a city as Mattoon." In fact, only one town was listed on an early map of the Illinois Central Railroad and that was called Arno — a proposed settlement about two miles north of the present site of Mattoon. Certain Eastern railroad interests and a little knot of native settlers were busy trying to set up towns at various points along the Illinois Central Railroad where the Terre Haute & Alton might cross.

The Lone Elm Tree

The big silent prairie was about to meet its master — but its strange majesty was to remain forever engraved in the memory of the pioneers. One of these, Jasper Miller, who was to become a distinguished minister and a tireless historian of the early days, wrote a poem in tribute and part of it said:

"No roof, no wall, no tree, no tent
Nothing but the broad firmament,
Only the prairie, wide and wild
Bountiful place, beautiful child."

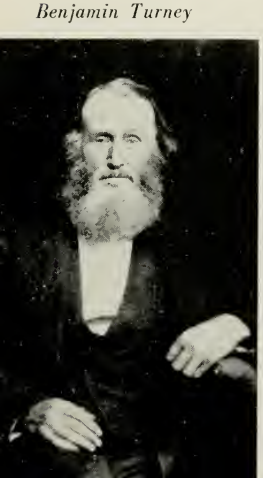
But trees and walls rose rapidly when the railroads came. The Illinois Central Railroad was chartered by the Illinois General Assembly in February, 1851. A little later Colonel Roswell B. Mason of Connecticut, later to become one of the most distinguished citizens of Illinois, arrived in Chicago with a crew of surveyors and engineers. These men fanned out over the prairies and started their work with rod and chain. The first railroad man on the ground in Coles County was Ephraim Jennings of Massachusetts. He always went by the simple initial E. Jennings, while

a brother, Ichabod. signed his name I. Jennings, and they were to do it as business men in Mattoon for years to come. E. Jennings arrived in March, 1853, and started the survey for the right-of-way south of town. In June of that year he took the contract for bridge work and certain fills. In the meantime, the Terre Haute & Alton Railroad, now the Big Four division of the New York Central Railroad, had been chartered in Springfield. Mattooners probably can thank a noted Charleston lawyer, Usher Linder, for the good fortune of having this road chartered ahead of a more logical contender — one which was later to join Terre Haute & St. Louis via Effingham. But Usher Linder was for Coles County and he had a cousin Elisha who owned several thousand acres of land in eastern Illinois. Usher was in the State legislature at the time, where he had served earlier with Abraham Lincoln before becoming attorney general of the State. Usher Linder had influence and he knew and loved the subtle game of politics almost as well as his sessions with John Barleycorn, who had a mighty hold on him. Nobody has anything in writing to prove it, but the two Linders with James T. Cunningham and Ebenezer Noyes probably arranged to have the railroad cross Coles County at the spot we now call Mattoon. A little farther west Noyes had a town he called Essex, and Elisha Linder owned a parcel of land which would be crossed by any road cutting sections 13 and 14. Little Essex was a beauty to behold — wide streets, beautiful boulevards and ample sidewalks. But the location was too far west after the I. C. survey — so Essex died. But its best features came to life again when Noyes helped lay out the new town of Mattoon.

James T. Cunningham

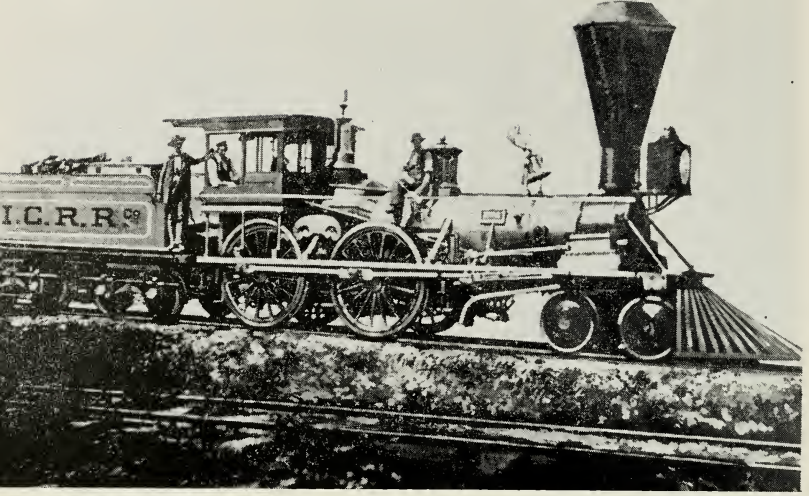
Elisha Linder

Benjamin Turney



The early settlers and railroad builders could see by late 1854 that the two railroads would cross in sections 13 and 14. So they set about to organize a little town. First, they had John Meadows, the county surveyor at Charleston, lay out the new village along lines that suited the somewhat conflicting ideals of Easterners like Noyes, Mattoon, Jennings, and Harrison Messer, Southern "movers" from Paradise like Cunningham, Allison, Linder, and the Hoosiers like the Dole brothers. But Meadows satisfied all the men when he laid out the town in December, 1854. The plat was finalized in April, 1855, notarized by a justice-of-the-peace in the same month, and filed into the county records at Charleston October 13, 1855.

What sort of nation did we have when Mattoon was



Here is Engine Number One placed in service by the Illinois Central Railroad. This engine probably made its first run to Mattoon late in the summer of 1855.

founded in 1855? It was an exciting period; the country grew more rapidly in the decade 1850-60 than anytime before or since. The whole national feeling was one of tip-toe expectation of great things to come. And there was the tension of oncoming drama as the slavery issue grew and grew as a national problem. Abolitionists like Henry Ward Beecher and Wendell Phillips were fanning the flames. There was the "Kansas trouble" which people heard about vaguely here in Illinois. Old Osawatomie John Brown was on the prowl. Franklin Pierce, a Democrat, was president of a nation about to create a new party to supplant the feeble Whig regimes. People were humming and dancing to the tunes of a man named Stephen Foster who had recently published "Jeanie With the Light Brown Hair" — a follow-up smash to his "Oh, Susanna!", issued in 1848 and "My Old Kentucky Home", published in 1853. America was creating a literature of its own with the writings of men like Edgar A. Poe, James Fennimore Cooper, Washington Irving, William Cullen Bryant, Herman Melville and a strange young man named Walt Whitman who was soon to publish a book of poems called "Leaves of Grass".

EBENEZER NOYES

And a handful of pioneers on a prairie in Illinois were founding a town. They named it Mattoon to honor a railroad builder named William B. Mattoon — active partner in a construction firm called "Phelps, Mattoon & Barnes", which had the contract to build the Terre Haute & Alton. A dozen founders settled on the name at a meeting in the Bunnell House in Charleston in the spring of 1855. Then they sold lots at a public auction in what some people called "Pegtown" because so many stakes had been driven on Section 13. Historians differ as to which railroad reached the crossing in Mattoon first, but at least the Terre Haute & Alton pushed the first "train" across — a wood-burning engine, a flat car and a caboose on June 9, 1865. Of course, there was

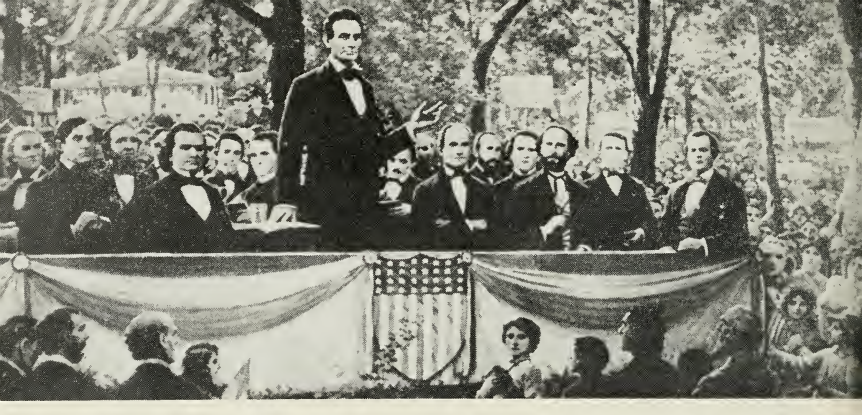
Two hotels have been the most photographed buildings in Mattoon's history. One is the Dole House, now known as the Byers Hotel. The other is the one shown here — the famous old Essex House. It stood for almost 55 years at the intersection of the two railroads near the spot now occupied by the American Express Co. office.

a big celebration: as many as 3,000 people may have been present to see the "iron horse" creep in on just enough roadbed to keep wheels on the tracks.

When the train arrived, Mattoon was already a village of sorts. There was a house on what is now South Eighteenth Street, which had been moved in from the Benjamin Turney farm on the old State road near the southeast corner of what is now the Mattoon Golf & Country Club. There were some shanties for the railroad workers and some buildings under construction.

The founders of Original Town went to work with a passion, though, after the first train arrived. These men were Charles Floyd Jones, Davis Carpenter, Jr., Usher F. Linder, Ebenezer Noyes, James T. Cunningham, Stephen D. Dole, John Cunningham, John L. Allison, Elisha Linder, H. Q. Sanderson, Harrison Messer, Samuel B. Richardson, William B. Tuell and Josiah Hunt. Within a few months houses and business buildings were springing up all over town. The True brothers tried to start a business section on the east side — in the Twelfth Street area north of Broadway. For years the old True general store was the largest business building in town.

The old Mattoon Hotel, completed in 1871 by the Dole brothers, later became The Dole House and finally the Byers Hotel. Note also at left The First National Bank building, a forerunner of the present National Bank of Mattoon.

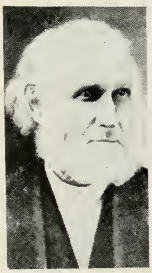


The one event in Mattoon's early history which continues to earn fame for the area was the fourth in the series of seven debates between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas. Fifteen thousand people gathered at Charleston on September 18, 1858, to hear the relatively unknown Lincoln duel the noted "Little Giant". Lincoln stayed overnight at The Pennsylvania House Hotel before the debate. Huge processions left from Mattoon to follow the debaters to Charleston.

A Chicago newspaper wrote in the year 1855: "In April, 1855, there was not a sign of human life. By August, there was a large hotel, with another in process of erection, forty houses, a post office, a dry goods store, and two grocery stores to supply the rapidly increasing population. A year later the number of houses had increased to 113; the number of stores had increased to 11; and Mattoon was a flourishing town of 500 inhabitants".

In 1856 the two railroads made three important extensions in growth. On March 1, 1856, the last gap in the Terre Haute & Alton road was completed, thus establishing through service on regular schedules. Then on September 27, 1856, the Illinois Central line from Mattoon to Branch Junction was opened, thus giving the Illinois Central a through line from Chicago to Cairo. A month later the Terre Haute & Alton completed a line from Alton to Illinoistown, which we now call East St. Louis, thus providing direct connection to St. Louis. Later, the Illinois Central was to establish its first Chicago-St. Louis service, including the first sleeping cars in America, via Mattoon and the tracks of the Terre Haute & Alton. This route was

M. T. TOBEY



J. RICHMOND

M. T. Tobey and Jonathan Richmond were typical of the early pioneers who contributed greatly to the growth of the city. Mr. Tobey was a minister who became the first mayor of Mattoon. In the winter of 1854 he cut timber on his farm on the Kickapoo for a home he built in Mattoon in 1855. Mr. Richmond, a distinguished soldier in the Civil War, later became prominent in banking and business activities in Mattoon.

Ulysses S. Grant, the man of destiny from Galena, Ill., assumed command of the first troops he led in the Civil War on June 17, 1861. As Colonel U. S. Grant, he took charge of the 21st Illinois Infantry, a Mattoon unit, which had proved unruly and subordinate.

According to local traditions, Grant mustered the regiment into service in a brief ceremony, held northwest of the present Illinois Central Railroad station. Grant later said of his troops:

"My regiment . . . embraced the sons of farmers, lawyers, physicians, politicians, merchants, bankers and ministers . . . There were also men in it who could be led astray, and the Colonel, elected by the votes of the regiment, had proved to be fairly capable of developing all there was in his men of recklessness . . . I found it very hard for a few days to bring all the men into anything like subordination . . . by the application of a little regular Army punishment, all were reduced to as good discipline as one could ask."

used until 1900.

Mattoon grew steadily and decided to incorporate as a city in 1857, although the final charter was not granted until 1861. The early ordinances included the usual prohibitions, many of which seem comical in the present day. They included laws against trains running through the city at more than eight miles an hour; or buggies and wagons traveling faster than five miles an hour; or plowing up the streets and sidewalks, or hitching on sidewalks "horses, mules, jackasses or jennies." Mattoon needed all the law it could find, because the settlers included wild ones and lawless ones.

But the finer elements prevailed in the big things — in the founding of churches and building of schools. And it had a newspaper to advocate the better things in life — "The Mattoon Gazette," founded in 1856.

Mattoon was beginning to find a place on the map, too. A lawyer and politician named Abraham Lincoln was catching on with people everywhere in Illinois. Then.

THE BANK OF THE PAST

Shown in the picture at left are, left to right — Thomas W. Gaw, S. M. Owings, Clara Shafer Ownby and George Richmond. Distinguished community leaders like Jonathan Richmond and Charles E. Wilson, who was to write a fine history of the county and Mattoon in 1905, were presidents of this bank. It was Wilson who helped bring about the merger of the Mattoon National Bank and the First National Bank to form what we now call The National Bank of Mattoon.

while seeking office in 1858, he challenged Stephen A. Douglas, a noted United States Senator, to debate him. The fourth of these seven debates was held at Charleston on September 18. It attracted 15,000 people and tremendous publicity for Coles County. Lincoln had visited here frequently because his father, Thomas Lincoln, had lived southeast of Mattoon from 1831 until his death in 1851. Abraham's stepmother, Sarah Bush Lincoln, still was living on the old Goose Nest prairie farm — now enshrined in replica form on the Lincoln Log Cabin State Park grounds.

Lincoln had been here in the spring of 1858 and spoke from the window-space of the unfinished Essex House hotel. He stayed overnight at the Pennsylvania House on Broadway the night before the debate, while Douglas lingered at the Essex House between trains on his way to Charleston. Lincoln lost the election — but probably gained the nomination for the presidency in 1860 as a result of his new fame. In 1859 the whole state's rights and slavery issue boiled up to a terrible climax; old John Brown went berserk and tried to conquer Harpers Ferry in Virginia. His wild dream was to seize arms there and set up a revolution among Negroes in the South. He failed and went dangling at the gallows in December, 1859. But he became a sort of symbol, and the nation went slightly mad on slavery until the election of Lincoln — the "black Lincoln" — gave the states in the South the excuse they needed to secede. Lincoln paid his last visit to Coles County the last two days of January, 1861, just before he left for Washington to become president. He traveled by train and paused in Mattoon on both January 30 and February 1 — although it was 5:30 A. M. on the latter day.

Shown here are the West Side School and the East Side School, Mattoon's first public school buildings, erected during the 60's.

When the War came, Coles County's manpower plunged in with fury. It may have sent more men to arms than any other section of the state. Among the most heroic of the regiments were the 123rd, commanded by Col. James Monroe of Mattoon, who met death in Tennessee, and the Twenty-

Representative of the beauty in early Mattoon architecture is the Trinity Episcopal Church building at 2200 Western Ave. Note board walks in foreground. The original church building, then owned by the Unitarians, was built in 1873.

The famous "Corn Palace" of an early Mattoon Street Fair at the turn of the century attracted wide attention. The second Mrs. William B. Mattoon was honored here in 1898. *The first Mrs. Mattoon died at Terre Haute in* 1856, *a year after her husband completed building of the Terre Haute & Alton R. R. into Mattoon.*

First Illinois Infantry. This outfit was mustered into service on May 15 by Capt. U. S. Grant, then an obscure aide in the adjutant general's office in Springfield. On June 17 he was placed in charge of this 21st, after the men refused to serve under Col. C. C. Goode, the elected commander. To Goode's credit, he insisted on re-enlisting as a private, refusing a commission as captain. Grant was in Mattoon for "several days" around the middle of May, but he did not return in June when the 21st left Mattoon to rendezvous at Springfield.

Only three other events during the Civil War period are of unusual interest to Mattooners. In February, 1864, William Mattoon made his final visit to the city. His was a sad mission, as he came from his home in Springfield, Mass., to attend the funeral of Harrison Messer, who had been killed at Shelbyville when a caboose struck him. Mattoon had been here in the winter of '61-'62 on a business trip. He

"RIVERS OF OIL"

Mattoon . . . "is surrounded by farms as rich as any in the country, and underlaid not only with coal but, as I believe, with rivers of oil and gas awaiting development."

These prophetic words were used by Charles E. Wilson in 1906 to conclude his detailed historical account in the "Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois and History of Coles County". Mr. Wilson was president of the Mattoon National Bank at the time he wrote the history of the county.

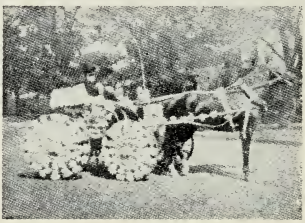
Almost a half century after the prophecy, Mattoon continues to reap the harvest of a robust oil boom which started in 1940 with a discovery well south of town. The main development did not come until 1946, however. At the peak of the boom more than 400 wells were pumping on the rich land south and southwest of Mattoon. Even today, after the boom has subsided, more than 260 wells are operating. New explorations are proceeding near Gays and north of Mattoon in the Cooks Mills area.

A cynosure for theatre and opera lovers in the early years of Mattoon was Dole's Hall and its successor buildings, located at the corner of Broadway and Sixteenth Street. The Dole brothers began construction of Dole's Hall in 1866. That building burned in 1876, but they replaced it with a new structure and soon sold to Mrs. Carrie Kingman. Another fire in 1889 damaged the building and then on March 29, 1898, the old opera house was destroyed by a spectacular blaze touched off when a lamp was overturned.

was to die in 1878 — almost penniless as a result of the panic of 1877. But Mrs. Mattoon — the second wife he married in 1859 — visited here in 1898 as a guest of the Street Fair Committee. The first Mrs. Mattoon died in 1856 in Terre Haute.

On March 28, 1864, the "Copperheads" and soldiers clashed on the square at Charleston. Six soldiers and three civilians were killed and 12 wounded. A number of those involved were members of a Mattoon regiment on leave.

In this same year of high drama for Mattoon, death came to both James T. Cunningham and John L. Allison. Thus two of the handful of founders were gone within the first decade. Cunningham died from a fever contracted on an inspection tour of Army camps in the South. Allison died at the hands of Confederate troops in Mississippi, after being forced to dig his own grave. He was suspected of being a spy because he had gone in civilian clothes to operate a plantation near Vicksburg. The Allison-Cunningham Park in Mattoon is a perpetual reminder of the two stalwart pioneers.



Mrs. Emily Burgess Osborne, later to endow money for a new auditorium in Mattoon, is shown here riding in Street Fair parade; below, Broadway Street Fair scene — 1900.

But there were constructive features of the war period. In 1863 James T. Cunningham and an associate began construction of the building at the west end of the 1700 block—the structure we now call the Holmes building. It has undergone less change in appearance since its construction than any other early building. Also, the Essex House began to achieve a reputation as the leading hotel in eastern Illinois. Ebenezer Noyes, the proprietor, was adding to his reputation as a remarkable and eccentric man.

In January, 1865, the first permanent bank — The First

Mrs. William B. Mattoon, 1898 *Street Fair.*

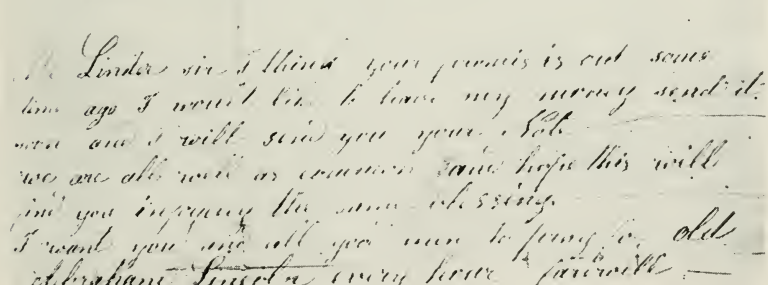
ABOVE — Broomcorn seeding near Humboldt; AT LEFT — Hasbrouck property, 1121 Charleston, one of oldest homes.

National Bank of Mattoon, was organized. Immediately after the close of the war, Mattoon experienced a solid building boom. Among new structures to gain note later was The Dole House, first started by a syndicate of builders and then taken over by the Dole Brothers — Stephen Dexter and Joseph. This was in 1869 — and in that same year a writer in an *Illinois Central Directory* could say:

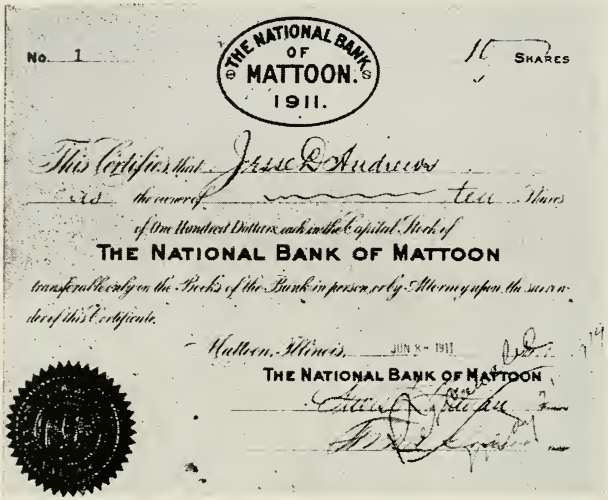
"Mattoon . . . one of the most prosperous towns in this part of the state . . . has a population of 4,500 . . . Many new dwelling houses were built during the last year; also several brick business houses. . . .

"There are seven churches in the town — schools are good and well attended . . . Four large public school houses are completed . . . there are four hotels, and another will be erected this season . . . a national bank with a capital of $100,000; a printing office; three newspapers; 30 stores of all kinds . . . and 21 manufacturing establishments."

(Story continued on page 18)



Note last sentence of letter above sent to Elisha Linder in which writer says: "I want you and all good men to pray for old Abraham Lincoln every hour . . ."


No. 1

THE NATIONAL BANK OF MATTOON. 1911.

10 SHARES

This Certifies that Jesse D Andrews

is the owner of ten Shares

of One Hundred Dollars each in the Capital Stock of

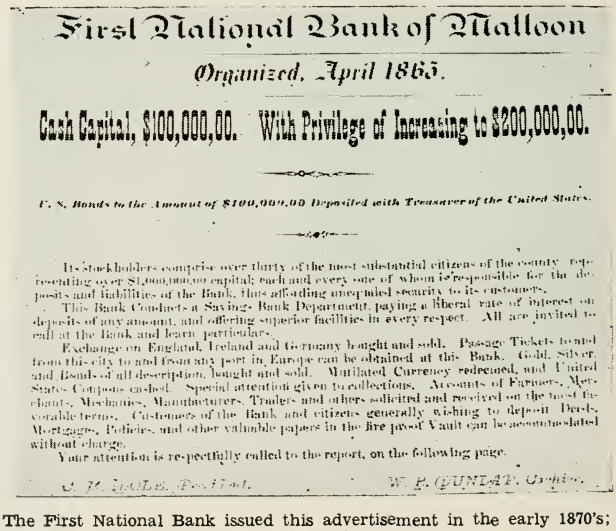
THE NATIONAL BANK OF MATTOON

transferable only on the Books of the Bank in person or by Attorney upon the surrender of this Certificate.

Mattoon, Illinois, JUN 8 - 1911

THE NATIONAL BANK OF MATTOON

The number one stock certificate of The National Bank of Mattoon was purchased by Jesse D. Andrews.


First National Bank of Mattoon

Organized, April 1865.

Cash Capital, $100,000.00. With Privilege of Increasing to $200,000.00.

U. S. Bonds to the Amount of $100,000.00 Deposited with Treasurer of the United States.

Its Stockholders comprise over thirty of the most substantial citizens of the county, representing over $1,000,000.00 capital; each and every one of whom is responsible for the deposits and liabilities of the Bank, thus affording unequaled security to its customers.

This Bank Conducts a Saving-Bank Department, paying a liberal rate of interest on deposits of any amount, and offering superior facilities in every respect. All are invited to call at the Bank and learn particulars.

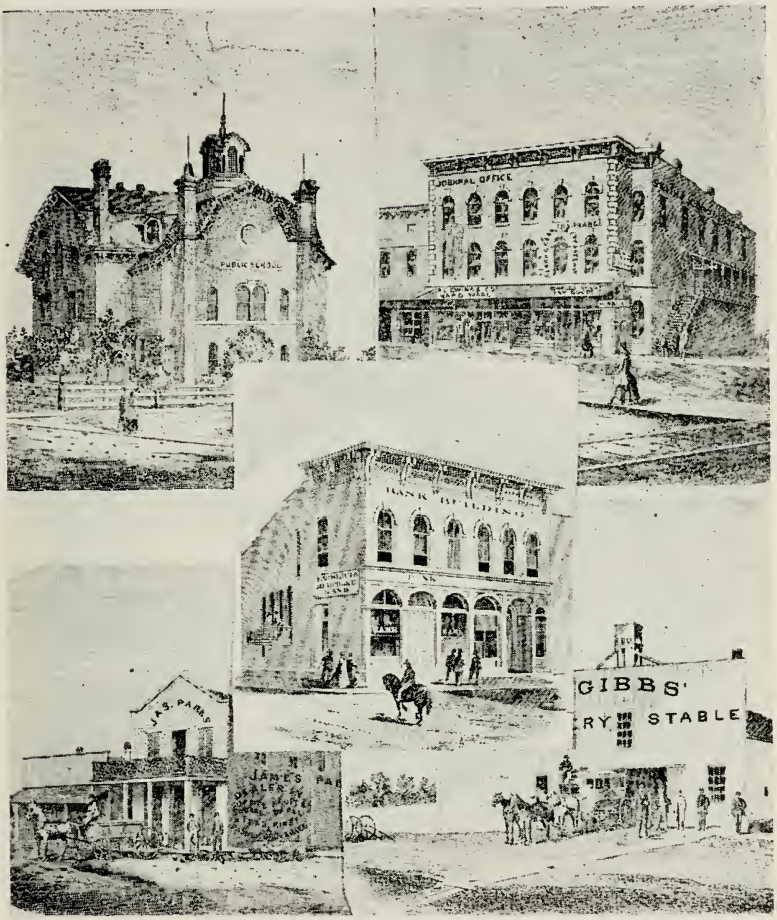
Exchange on England, Ireland and Germany bought and sold. Passage Tickets to and from this city to and from any port in Europe can be obtained at this Bank. Gold, Silver, and Bonds of all description, bought and sold. Mutilated Currency redeemed, and United States Coupons cashed. Special attention given to collections. Accounts of Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Manufacturers, Traders and others solicited and received on the most favorable terms. Customers of the Bank and citizens generally wishing to deposit Deeds, Mortgages, Policies, and other valuable papers in the fire proof Vault can be accommodated without charge.

Your attention is respectfully called to the report, on the following page.

J. M. DOLE, President. W. F. QUINAT, Cashier.

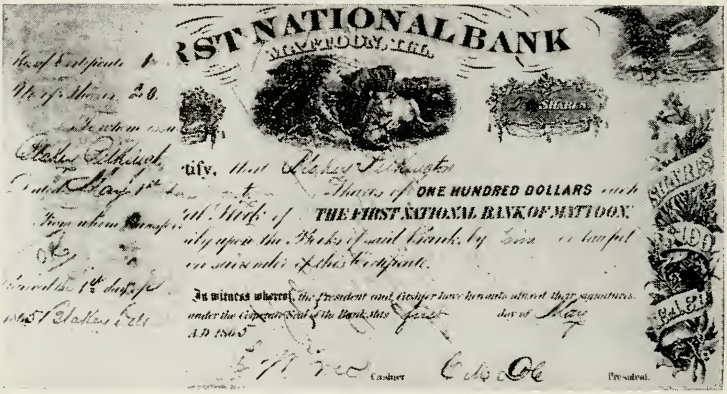
The First National Bank issued this advertisement in the early 1870's; note service offered in buying passage tickets to Europe.

MEMORABLE LANDMARKS OF THE EARLY DAYS

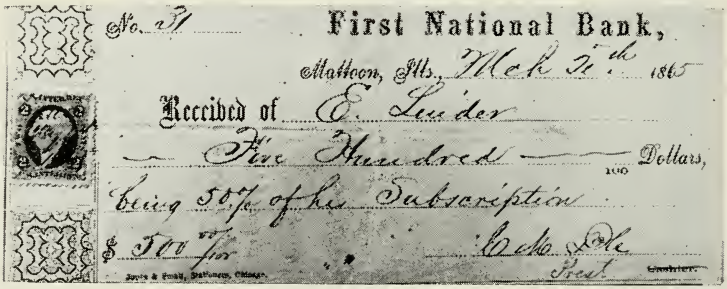


At top from left to right are the West Side School and the Holmes building, street level I. C. tracks in foreground; in center is the Craig building, then home of Farmers & Merchants Bank; at bottom are business building at southeast corner of Broadway and 16th Street and Gibbs Livery Stable west side of Illinois Central between Broadway and Charleston Avenue.

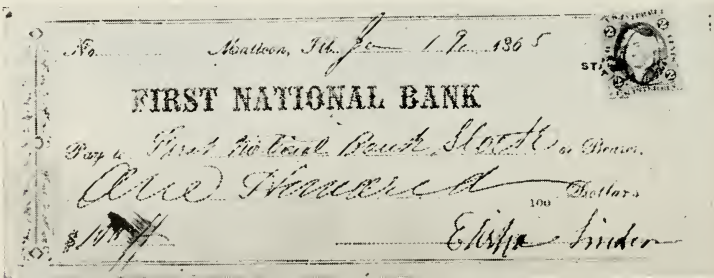
One of the most familiar of all photographs of early Mattoon—before 1912—is this



Above is a copy of the first stock certificate issued in the First National Bank.

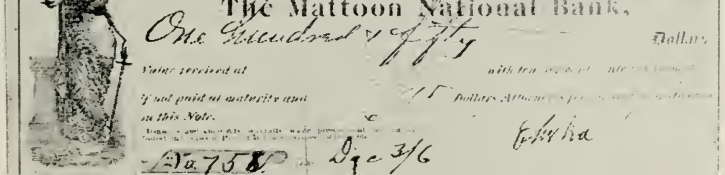


Transactions made early in the history of the First National Bank—founded in 1865.



Broadway, looking west and north and east from I. C. tracks and Broadway.

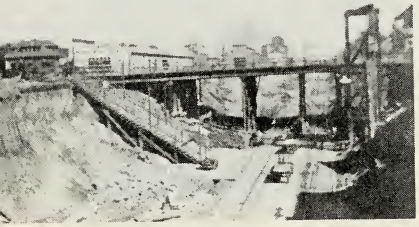
Jonathan Richmond, a prominent soldier from Coles County during the Civil War, bought the first stock certificate in the Mattoon National Bank, founded in 1874. These two banks later were to merge, thus producing the largest bank in Mattoon in Centennial Year—The National Bank of Mattoon. William B. Dunlap was the first president of the Mattoon National Bank. The document below shows one of the early transactions of the new banking firm.



INDUSTRY AND THE SECOND HALF — 1905 - 1955

Shortly after the Civil War, farm land in the area was selling for from $9 to $11 per acre. A new industry — the growing of broomcorn and manufacturing of brooms — was on the verge of being introduced.

Another notable event in Mattoon history came in the 1870's with the construction of another railroad line. In 1872 the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon railroad had been completed and this line had connections to Pekin and Peoria. Four years later the Grayville & Mattoon Railroad was completed from Mattoon to Parkersburg. In 1879 these lines were consolidated into one railroad — the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, which in 1900 became a branch of the Illinois Central.



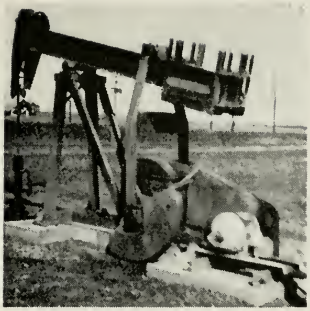
THE BIG TRENCH — 1914
Lowering of IC Tracks

In this same era, Mattoon had a taste of coal mining. The Mattoon Mining Co., headed by Heagy & Stoddard, mining contractors of Hampton, Ill., in 1880 sunk a shaft to a vein at a depth of 710 feet, and eventually went 900 feet deep. By 1884 more than 33,000 tons of coal had been mined, but the venture was unprofitable due to the cost of trying to eliminate the salt water which kept invading the mine. The venture was abandoned in 1885, the tipple being torn away in the 1890's, and the shaft being covered in 1909.

Tragedies balanced blessings in the years to follow. Beginning in October, 1897, Mattoon sponsored a series of street fairs through the year 1904, which were to gain considerable fame for the city and leave a nostalgia among the residents which lingers even into centennial year. Among the highlights of these fairs was a remarkable corn palace built in 1900 under the direction of Mrs. Franc Drish, who was an artist of considerable renown. Thousands of visitors enjoyed Mattoon's hospitality during

THE BIG TWISTER — 1917

these unusual events, which featured displays, fireworks, acrobatic and aerial events, and the entertaining of distinguished visitors. In 1907, 18 persons were killed and 54 injured in the "world's worst interurban wreck". One hundred people were enroute to the Coles County Fair on August 30, when the collision occurred at Cossell Creek near Charleston.



OIL WELL PUMP

The worst disaster from natural causes in the city's history was wrought by a tornado which struck the north one-third of Mattoon on Saturday afternoon, May 26, 1917. Although the howling wind crossed Mattoon in less than two minutes, it left a terrible toll in human life and property damage. Sixty-four people were killed and 457 others injured. The property damage was estimated at more than a million and a quarter dollars.

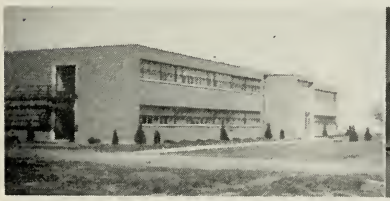
GENERAL ELECTRIC FACTORY

The second 50 years of Mattoon history is largely a story of solid growth and development, interspersed with occasional moments of tragedy and excitement. One of the most significant of the new sources of wealth is the oil field at the southwest edge of the city. The J. H. Seaman No. 1A, drilled by Carter Oil Co. in 1940, is generally regarded as the discovery well. But the main development came in 1945 and 1946 when 415 wells were active. Eighty-seven dry holes were drilled. About 250 wells are still pumping in centennial year.

A PIONEER — *Clark Foundry*

The coming of new industries in 1955 — Blaw-Knox and American Brass; the completion of the million-dollar wing of the hospital; a new Armory building; the start of a $1,600,000 school building program — all these are symbols of the steady, soundly-conceived economy of "Mr. Mattoon's City" in centennial year.

CARTER OIL CO. — *"Close Neighbors"* — CRAWFORD SHOE CO.

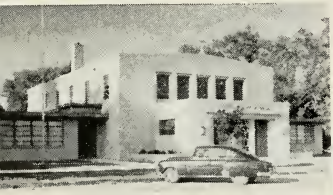


A Product of Gar Wood Co.

Prosperous Small Industry, Scott Shoe Co.

This impressive million-dollar addition to hospital, as it nears completion during Centennial Year.

The Immaculate Conception Church, one of the first religious bodies to organize in Mattoon, completed this beautiful parochial school almost 100 years after founding of city.

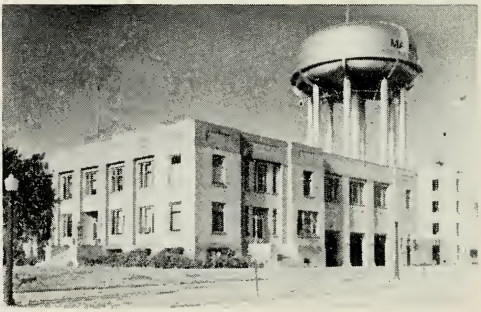


Remodeled Public Library

Typical of scenes showing "Mattoon at work" in Centennial Year is the above picture of employees at the Century Broom Works. Our city has long been noted as a center for the broomcorn growing and broom manufacturing industries.

The picture below shows one of the older and most substantial industries — the Brown Shoe Co., located on the north side of the city.

CITY HALL AND TOWERS



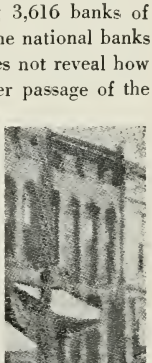
PART II Early Mattoon Banking

Mattoon banking history dates back to 1858 — three years after the founding of the city. James T. and John Cunningham of Mattoon and Thomas A. Marshall and O. B. Ficklin of Charleston joined to open a private bank at what later became 1713 Broadway. Using the trade style of Marshall, Cunninghams, True & Ficklin, this institution did business until the middle of 1860. John W. True, a member of the first bank, was appointed cashier of a successor, The Mattoon Bank, the history of which is obscure. It apparently served until 1862 when Pilkington & Green, another private bank, began operations in the building used by Marshall, Cunninghams, True & Ficklin.

First National Bank Building—at 1613 Broadway; founded in 1865.

Banking in this period was a hazardous pursuit for banker and depositor alike. The problem was national — one which plagued Lincoln in his efforts to raise money for the war effort. The value of money fluctuated almost daily. More than 1700 types and denominations of notes were in use. Many were counterfeit. Few private institutions could weather the ebb and flow of values.

Congress in 1864 established a uniform system of banking under legislation known as "An Act to Provide a National Currency." A new era of banking began near the close of the Civil War. The product of this stability in Mattoon was a new bank — the First National Bank of Mattoon. Thirty-two of the most influential men in western Coles County organized this bank early in 1865. The capital stock was $60.000. The application for charter went to Washington so early that the bank for many years could claim a unique distinction. Among 3,616 banks of comparative net resources, the First National Bank was the first of the national banks in the State of Illinois and the twenty-fifth in the nation. History does not reveal how the local incorporators managed to have a charter filed so soon after passage of the banking act. A reasonable assumption is that the influence of the Dole family played a role. Charles M. Dole, president of the new bank, was a brother of William Palmer Dole, Commissioner of Indian Affairs under Lincoln during the Civil War. W. P. Dole also owned considerable land in eastern Illinois including what later was known as the Rudy farm south of Mattoon. He was partner in several business ventures with his brothers in Mattoon.



The Mattoon National Bank building — 1704 Broadway; founded 1874.

The first board of directors, elected on February 21, 1865, was composed of C. M. Dole, Alonzo Eaton, Samuel Smith, William Miller, S. W. True, J. C. Dole, I. R. Herkimer, Hiram Cox and L. Chapin. On the following day the directors elected Mr. Charles M. Dole president, who thus became head of the first permanent banking house in Mattoon, the history of which is carried into the present day by The National Bank of Mattoon.

The First National Bank succeeded Pilkington & Green, whose trade style had been changed to Pilkington & Co. when Mr. Green withdrew and W. B. Dunlap and C. G. Townsend became partners in 1863. The new bank bought the business, safe, furni-

ture and fixtures of its predecessor for $1,000, began business in that company's offices, and took over its accounts.

During the same year the directors voted to buy property for a new bank. Choosing the "Hiram Cox lot" at 1613 Broadway, the bank paid $1,800 for the property, then considered a high price. Capital stock was increased to $100,000 within a few months and the bank moved to its new quarters in 1866.

Favored by rapid growth of Mattoon and good times generally, the bank grew steadily and accumulated a heavy reserve. Its strong position was an asset in 1878-79 when the nation staggered through a severe depression. A competing bank, the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Mattoon, crashed and carried with it the deposits of many business men and several farmers. By passing dividend payments for those two years the First National Bank conserved its earnings. These were the only lapses in dividend payments in the 81 years' history of the institution and its successor, The National Bank of Mattoon.

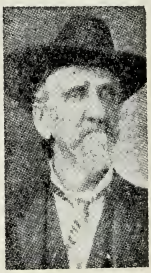
Above is the front of the Spitler Noble Insurance Agency. The three men in the center doorway are A. Spitler, John Thode and Joe Withington. Miss Merle Spitler, now Mrs. Harvey Wright, in front.

Another competitor, the Mattoon National Bank, also rode out the storm without serious damage. This bank, organized in 1874, had a meteoric rise — once boasted honestly that it had "two dollars of surplus laid by for every dollar of capital stock." This affluence placed it seventh on the national roll of honor in the nation and second in Illinois.

The Mattoon National Bank was chartered on May 20, 1874, and placed its management in the hands of the following directors: E. B. McClure, Moses Kahn, Jonathan Richmond, Ambrose Kern, G. T. Kilner, Michael Walsh, Joseph H. Clark, and W. B. Dunlap. Choosing an experienced man for the presidency, the directors named W. B. Dunlap, a former partner in Pilkington & Co. and cashier of the First National Bank until he resigned in 1874. Joseph Clark, later to be president, was chosen cashier. This bank erected a building at 1704 Broadway and conducted business there

CAPTAIN WITHINGTON

DR. C. B. FRY



COLONEL BOGGS

Three of the most colorful and influential leaders in early Mattoon history are pictured above. At left is Captain Joseph "Cap" Withington, descendant of a noble English family, pioneer business man in Mattoon, mayor and historian; in center is Dr. Charles B. Fry, mayor of Mattoon from 1899 through 1902 and a prominent civic leader; at right is Col. Boggs, colorful personality in Mattoon's early history and a companion of "Buffalo" Bill Cody.

continuously until 1911.

Banking was an influential profession by 1880. Salaries scarcely matched the prestige, however. Fifteen hundred dollars a year was the average income of a president. Bookkeepers were paid $30 a month. Bank officials were cautious with loans. During its first year of business, the First National loaned money to the individual directors of the West Side School rather than to the school district, which was newly organized. Thus a way was found to promote the growth of public institutions.

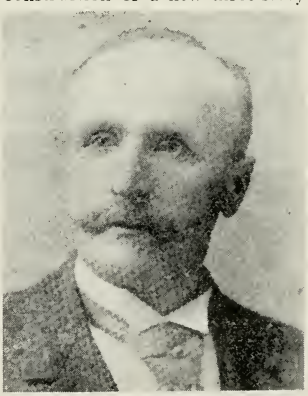
CHARLES E. WILSON

That the two leading banks of Mattoon should ever merge seemed a remote possibility to Mattoon citizens. Both were powerful institutions, expertly managed and financially secure.

The delicate health of one man and the ambition of another were the agents of the merger. Kentucky-born, shrewd Chas. E. Wilson was president of the Mattoon National in 1911. Lewis L. Lehman, immigrant from Germany and a former president of the Mattoon National, headed the rival concern.

Mr. Wilson's health had been frail for a number of years. As early as 1903 he had told the board of directors that he must spend less time at the bank. He offered to give up one-third of his salary if a vice-president could be installed and repeated this request in 1905. Still, his zeal for banking never ebbed. In 1910 he reported to the board that he had purchased for the bank the premises at 1632-34 Broadway for $30,000. He had thwarted his rival, Mr. Lehman, who had offered $27,500. The board approved and authorized the construction of a new three-story building, the cost of which was approximately $60,000.

Late in the year 1910 President Wilson despaired of regaining his health and decided to sell his stock. Working quietly, he arranged to sell to George W. Parker, a St. Louis stockholder. Mr. Lehman heard of the proposal and, sensing the chance for a sensational coup, got in touch with Mr. Parker. He reached terms quickly. Not until two months later did Mr. Wilson know of the transaction. Mr. Lehman then announced that the two banks would be merged and use the name, The National Bank of Mattoon. A writer of that period remarked that the report of the consolidation "caused the greatest sensation of any financial news ever published in the county."



L. L. LEHMAN

On July 1, 1911, the new bank opened for business in the beautiful new building which had been erected by the Mattoon National and occupied by that institution for only two months. Mr. Lehman continued as president. Capital and surplus totaled $300,000 and deposits exceeded $1,200,000.

One other bank was organized in Mattoon before the turn of the century. The

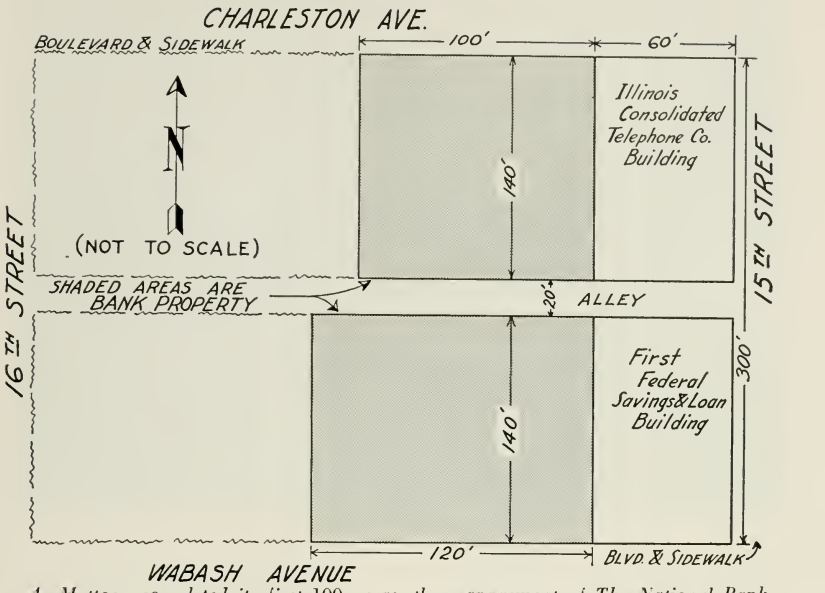
PEOPLE AT WORK — in the general office of the Kuehne Mfg. Co., one of the leading industries of our city. People at work — in offices, in shops and on our rich farm land spells growth and prosperity and happiness. Truly, "Everyone Likes Mattoon."

Mattoon State Savings Bank was founded in 1893, opening for business in the Montague building at the corner of Broadway and 17th Street. James H. Clark was the first president. In 1911 it bought the Coles County State Bank which began business in 1908 at 1618 Broadway with J. B. Cartmell as president. The Mattoon State Savings Bank changed its name to the State National Bank in 1912, became a state bank again in 1921 under the name of the State Trust & Savings Bank, and closed on January 7, 1924. Reorganized by E. T. Guthrie, the bank reopened on January 22 as the First State Bank of Mattoon, but voluntarily liquidated on December 9, 1926.

In centennial year, 1955, Mattoon has two banks. The Central National Bank of Mattoon, organized in 1910 as the Central Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, had total assets as of May 1, 1955, of $5,627,360.14. On the same date, The National Bank of Mattoon showed assets of $13,541,756.01. Thus total banking assets of the city are $19,169,116.15.

Both institutions have completed major remodeling projects since the close of World War II — The National Bank of Mattoon in 1946 and the Central National Bank in 1954, which marked the occasion with an open house in January, 1955. Few cities of similar size can point to such modern and secure banking facilities as exist in Mattoon in "Centennial Year."

AN EXPRESSION OF CONFIDENCE . . . .



As Mattoon completed its first 100 years, the management of The National Bank of Mattoon expressed its utmost confidence in prospects for the upcoming century. On December 31, 1954, and early in January, 1955, the bank purchased valuable properties between Charleston and Wabash Avenues near Fifteenth Street. The real estate acquired covers almost three-fourths of an acre. It may be used as a parking area for its customers and future expansion as needs dictate. In any event, the oldest permanent banking firm in Mattoon is prepared to grow with the community as the second century unfolds.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION — MATTOON HISTORY

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Manuscripts and Miscellaneous:

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Homer Cooper: **The History of Mattoon,** 1915, for The Mattoon Journal-Gazette, Mattoon, two copies not identical in J.-G. archives.

James T. Cunningham with William F. Cavins: **The Life of James T. Cunningham, My Grandfather,** 1937, revised 1951.

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Plat Book of Mattoon made in 1857 on instructions by J. T. Cunningham.

Alexander Summers: **The Founders of Mattoon,** 1953.

Picture collections: Mrs. H. E. Champion and Mrs. F. A. Snyder.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

M. F. BEHREND
President

J. STANLEY WEIS
Ch. of the Board

FRANCIS HOAG
Farmer

FRED KUEHNE, JR.
Industrialist

H. C. BURKE
Pres., H. C. Burke Co.
and
Industrial Roofing Co.

Not Pictured

FRED GRANT
(Retired)

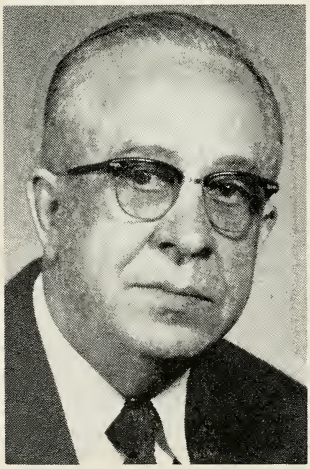
J. I. DILSAVER
Attorney

E. W. VOLLMER
Vice President

FRED WHITE
(Deceased)

GEORGE BOCK
Livestock Equipment

M. F. BEHREND, President



J. LOGAN GOVER
Insurance
Appointed Director as booklet sent to press

TO THE PUBLIC:

This year Mattoon celebrates its 100th birthday. For 90 of those 100 years it has been the privilege of The National Bank of Mattoon or its predecessors to serve this community.

We take pride in the part this bank and its staff have played in the growth and development of this community in the past, and it is our resolve to continue to conduct our bank in such a manner as will build and serve in the future.

M. F. BEHREND

MANAGEMENT

The six officers pictured here comprise the management group of The National Bank of Mattoon. They meet regularly to decide policy and plan for the future. One hundred ninety-three years of banking experience is represented in this group.

E. C. Bauer

M. F. Behrend

H. O. Phipps

E. C. BAUER began employment with The National Bank of Mattoon in 1936, and was advanced to the position of Trust Officer in 1951, and to the joint office of Cashier and Trust Officer in 1953. In addition to his duties with the Bank, he is well known for his community activities.

M. F. BEHREND was named President of The National Bank in 1953 to succeed J. Stanley Weis, who now serves as Chairman of the Board of Directors. Mr. Behrend has served the Bank since 1916, and for 10 years prior to his Presidency, was Trust Officer.

H. O. PHIPPS, Vice President, serves in the Loan and Investment field of Banking and has been with the Bank since 1930. Prior to his promotion to the office of Vice President in 1951, Mr. Phipps served as Cashier.

LEO SCOFIELD has worked with The National Bank of Mattoon since 1924, serving as Auditor and Assistant Vice President from 1950. Mr. Scofield is also well known in the community for his service as City Commissioner.

JOHN SHEEKS was employed by The National Bank of Mattoon in 1920 and has worked through the various departments of the Bank since that time. He has held the titles of Assistant Cashier, Assistant Vice President and was promoted to the Office of Vice President in 1951. John is well known for his interest in youth activities.

E. W. VOLLMER is rounding out his 44th year of banking experience with The National Bank of Mattoon, having started with the Bank in 1911. Mr. Vollmer has been a life-long resident of the community and is widely known for his participation in civic affairs.

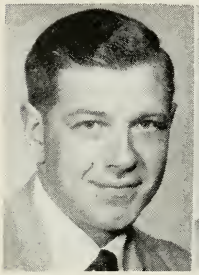
Leo Scofield

John Sheeks

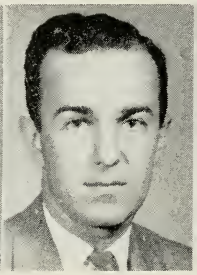
E. W. Vollmer

JUNIOR OFFICERS, SUPERVISORS AND TRAINEES

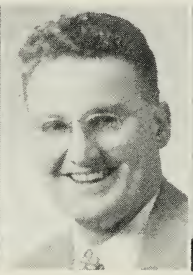
The employees pictured on this page are charged with the responsibility of supervising the details of Bank operations of the various departments as delegated by Management. They are a capable, aggressive group, and in addition to their duties at the Bank, are participating to a full measure in worthwhile community and civic affairs.



D. N. Coleman



Grant Fleenor



R. F. Harris

J. P. Morrison

D. N. COLEMAN who presently is an Assistant Cashier supervising the Commercial and Savings Tellers of the Bank was hired in 1951. Shortly after he was called to serve two years in the armed forces. His hobbies are fishing and photography.

GRANT FLEENOR has been employed since 1941, during which time he has worked in several departments of the Bank. At the present time he is Assistant Cashier operating in the Installment Loan Department. He is a veteran of World War II and is interested in all forms of sports.

R. F. HARRIS, a graduate of University of Illinois, College of Agriculture, was employed in 1951 to serve as Farm Manager. In addition to his farm duties he also serves in the Loan Department in the capacity of Assistant Vice President.

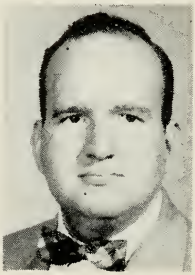
J. P. MORRISON has been with the Bank since 1952 and has been promoted to Assistant Cashier and Assistant Trust Officer. He works primarily in the Trust Department and has been quite active in the Mattoon Junior Chamber of Commerce.

T. J. SANNER served with the Mattoon Baking Company 17 years prior to its dissolution. In 1954 he accepted employment with the Bank as Assistant Auditor and presently is Supervisor in charge of our Bookkeeping Department.

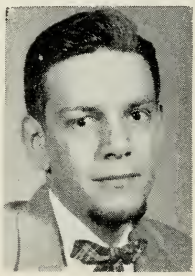
CHARLES E. WHITE has been with the Bank since 1950, and in addition to his duties at the bank has been active in Mattoon Junior Chamber of Commerce. Charles has served in the Bookkeeping Department, as Teller Supervisor and is presently working in the Trust Department.

W. H. WHITSON, Assistant Cashier, has the responsibility of managing the Installment Loan Department. Bill is a veteran of World War II and has served the bank since 1948.

T. J. Sanner



Charles E. White



W. H. Whitson

ASSOCIATE STAFF MEMBERS

Banks are made up of machines and money, stone and steel . . . and people! The most important of all are the people, for with all our modern equipment, up-to-date building, and efficient methods, it still remains for our staff to furnish the warmth and friendliness of service which makes The National Bank of Mattoon more than just another Bank.

In our Bank we have combined the best of equipment with the best of personnel to offer you the best in Banking Services, and it is our hope that you will make our Bank your Bank.

The Burgess-Osborne Memorial Auditorium, was built in compliance with a $130,000 trust fund set up through The National Bank of Mattoon by Mrs. Emily Burgess Osborne, a former resident of Mattoon. Work was started in 1952 and the building dedicated in 1953. The auditorium is an important community center.

The trust department of the bank manages numerous farm, business and investment properties for individuals and firms. The highly developed service offers expert management on a continuous basis.

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HAIL THE PIONEERS!

The National Bank of Mattoon salutes the scores of pioneer people and early settlers who helped create the city we know today. Among those who deserve special mention are the following: James T. and John Cunningham, John Allison, The Dole brothers — Stephen, Joseph and Charles; The Riddles, Ephraim and Ichabod Jennings, The Neals, T. C. P. Lane, Mrs. Carrie Kingman, Ebenezer Noyes, Joseph W. Clark, James H. Clark, Horace S. Clark, J. W. Richmond, The Ferguson family, George Richmond, Col. R. H. McFadden, Frank A. Nowell, Samp Herst, The Appersons, Morrises and J. W. Dora, The True family, James W. Craig, Thomas McKee, Michael T. Tobey, Frank Allison, the Richardsons, Capt. Joe Withington, the Linders, the Monroes, and many others.

SPECIAL MENTION

Manuscript collections, Mattoon Historical Society: papers by Clarence Bell, Mrs. H. E. Champion, Mrs. H. E. Greer, Walter Kemper, Paul Kizer, Ray Redding and Mrs. William Roney.

Illinois State Historical Library, Dr. Harry E. Pratt and Mrs. Marian Pratt, Springfield.

MATTOON ILLINOIS, CITY DIRECTORY 55

Taylor Wm M, lab, n e cor e 3d and Moultrie av
Terrell Harry, bds Dole House
Thatcher James A, engr E & I Jennings, r n e cor E and e 2d
The Mattoon Daily and Weekly Journal, Woods Bros, publishers and proprietors, s e e 1st & e Broadway av
The Mattoon Gazette, C B Bostwick & Co, publishers and propts, n e Broadway av opp e 1st
Thode John, carpenter, r n e cor Union and Moultrie av
Thode Max, Ullere & Co, r n w cor e 4th and Dewitt av
Thomas Dorcas, wid of Samuel, r n e Wabash av 3 e e 5th
Thomas Hecle, lab, r w s e 5th 1 s Prairie av
[illegible]

Established in 1860 Still here 1878

THE OLDEST
BOOT & SHOE HOUSE
IN THE CITY!

Manufacturer to order and deals in Custom-made Boots and Shoes and Rubbers

My motto is "Good Goods, Quick Sales and Small Profits."

WILLIAM BURGESS,
No. 4 East Broadway, MATTOON, ILL

OBLINGER & COPPAGE,
No. 18 West Broadway, MATTOON, ILL.
DEALERS IN
Drugs, MEDICINES, Chemicals,
Paints, Oils and Glassware, Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes, Combs, Notions, Etc. Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

Mrs. F. M. CANDOLPH,
FRENCH MILLINERY
AND DRESSMAKING
Wedding Outfits and Mourning Costumes a Specialty
S. T Taylor's system of Dress Cutting and Fitting taught. All kinds of Hair Work made to order
East Side Second, 1 Block Broadway. MATTOON, ILLINOIS.

S. ALSCHULER,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST
And Millinery Establishment,
Three Doors East First National Bank,
MATTOON, ILLINOIS.

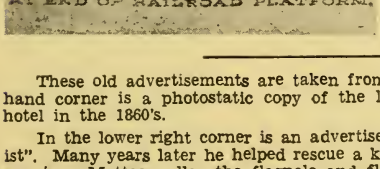
1860. 1878.
KAHN BROS.,
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
Clothing House!
IN CENTRAL ILLINOIS.
Goods made to order in first-class style on short notice. An immense stock of Hats and Furnishing Goods always on hand.
KAHN BROS.,
MATTOON, - - ILLINOIS.

Fine Books. Elegant Note Paper
J. L AYER,
Bookseller,
Stationer,
AND NEWS DEALER.
Complete stock of Music. Picture Frames, &c.,
MATTOON - ILL.

EUGENE MOULTI,
Graduate of the Watchmaking School of Geneva Switzerland,
DEALER IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVER And PLATED WARE,
East of Warner's Drug Store.
MATTOON, ILLINOIS

G. E. COLSON,
DEALER IN
Choice Family Groceries,
FLOUR, FEED, &c.
Also COAL AND BUILDERS' MATERIAL.
North Side Broadway bet. Second and Third,
MATTOON, ILLINOIS.

COX & SON,
Merchant Tailors.
Cleaning and Repairing Neatly and Promptly Done.
West Side First Street Four Doors North Broadway.
MATTOON, - - ILLINOIS.



S A CAMPBELL,
Surgeon Dentist.
The Oldest Practicing Dentist in Coles County.
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FILLING AND PRESERVING THE NATURAL TEETH.
GOLDGART BLOCK, SOUTH SIDE BROADWAY
Rooms 1 & 2 MATTOON ILL.

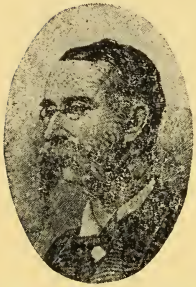
These old advertisements are taken from a city directory of 1878. In the lower left hand corner is a photostatic copy of the letterhead used by the famous Essex House hotel in the 1860's.

In the lower right corner is an advertisement by Dr. S. A. Campbell, "surgeon dentist". Many years later he helped rescue a keepsake of the early days from oblivion. He saw in a Mattoon alley the flagpole and flag which had once served the Camp Grant training quarters for Union soldiers in the Civil War and protested that they should be preserved. The pole is now the property of the U. S. Grant Hotel, while the flag belongs to the Byers Hotel.

FORMER PRESIDENTS

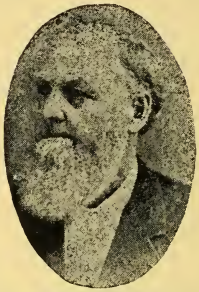
C. M. DOLE,
President of the
first permanent bank

The First National
Bank of Mattoon,
founded 1865



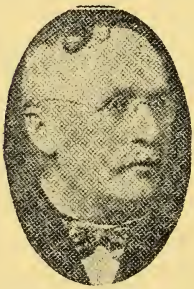
W. B. DUNLAP, Pres.
First Nat. Bank 1883-1894,
Mattoon Nat. 1874-1877.

J. H. CLARK, Pres.
Mattoon National Bank
1877-1880



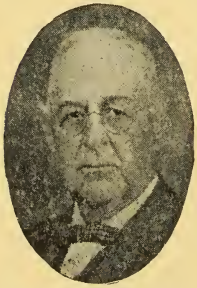
J. RICHMOND, Pres.
Mattoon National Bank
1880-1881

C. E. WILSON, Pres.
Mattoon National Bank
1887-1911



L. L. LEHMAN
Nat. 81-87; First Nat. 94-
1911; Nat. Bank 1911-20

G. S. RICHMOND, Pres.
National Bank of Mattoon
1920-1931



W. H. OWNBY, Pres.
National Bank of Mattoon
1931-1939

FRED GRANT, Pres.
National Bank of Mattoon
1939-1945

J. STANLEY WEIS, Pres.
National Bank of Mattoon
1945-1953

Mark Kahn, President First National Bank 1878-1879. W. B. Warren, President First National Bank 1879-1883. Photographs were not available at time of publication.

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